different forms of violence against women. The twenty-third special session of the General Assembly in 2000 called on Governments to support new work to develop statistics and indicators, especially in areas where information is particularly lacking.

- physical violence;
- sexual violence;
- intimate partner violence; and
- certain harmful practices:
  (a) female genital mutilation;
  (b) early marriage.

The Commission on the Status of Women and the Statistical Commission are invited to consider these proposals, set out in the annex to the present note.

IV.   Format of the dialogue

The event will take the form of an interactive dialogue, co-chaired by the Chairpersons of the two Commissions. Following introductory comments by the Chairpersons, a participant from the expert group meeting will present the proposed international indicators, as well as the meeting's related recommendations.

Three speakers (5 minutes each) will comment on the proposed indicators, including from the perspective of their respective experiences. The speakers will include: representative(s) of Member States from national statistical offices (NSOs) which have used indicators in the collection of data on violence against women; and a representative from a UN Regional Commission - ECLAC - which has developed and proposed indicators on violence against women.

Following these presentations, an interactive dialogue will be held with a focus on the proposed indicators. Speakers intervening from the floor will be invited to comment on the proposed indicators on the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women in the light of their experiences and expectations.

V.   Issues for consideration

The twenty-third special session urged Governments to develop collaboratively an international consensus on indicators and ways to measure violence against women.

The following list of issues may guide participants in their interaction in the dialogue:

- Which indicators are critical for enhancing knowledge on violence against women and tracking its scope, and should therefore be used by all States?

- What are some of the challenges in data collection and use of indicators on scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women, especially those proposed in the annex to this note, and how could those be addressed? Which indicators could be produced with reasonable quality at modest cost, for example by linking to existing programmes and activities?

- How could the role of national statistical systems be enhanced in strengthening data collection on violence against women, including for the indicators proposed in the annex to this note?

- What are some of the good practices and experiences in collecting data on violence against women and how have such data enhanced States' capacity to develop and implement effective responses?

- What steps could be taken to further enhance the collaboration at national level between the producers of statistics, in particular the national statistical offices, and the users of statistics, including national machineries for the advancement of women and line ministries, to strengthen the knowledge base for effective action on violence against women?

- How could the Commission on the Status of Women and the Statistical Commission support further work to strengthen methodology for data collection and indicator development in relation to different forms of violence against women?

ANNEX

The indicators proposed by the Expert Group meeting are set out below.

Physical violence

The percentage of women (over the total number of women) who have experienced physical violence during the last year.

This indicator should be disaggregated further by severity (moderate/severe); perpetrator (intimate/other relative/other known person/stranger/state authority); and frequency (one/few/many time(s)).

The percentage of women (over the total number of women) who have experienced physical violence during life-time.

This indicator should be disaggregated further by severity (moderate/severe); perpetrator (intimate/other relative/other known person/stranger/state authority); and frequency (one/few/many time(s)).

Sexual violence

The percentage of women (over the total number of women) who have experienced rape/sexual assault during the last year.

This indicator should be disaggregated further by perpetrator (intimate/other relative/other known person/stranger/state authority); and frequency (one/few/many time(s)).

The percentage of women (over the total number of women) who have experienced rape/sexual assault during life-time.

This indicator should be disaggregated further by perpetrator (intimate/other relative/other known person/stranger/state authority); and frequency (one/few/many time(s)

Intimate partner violence

The percentage of women (over the total number of women who have ever had an intimate partner) who have experienced physical or sexual violence by current or former partner during the last year.

This indicator should be disaggregated further by frequency (one/few/many time(s)).

The percentage of women (over the total number of women who have ever had an intimate partner) who have experienced physical or sexual violence by current or former partner during lifetime.

This indicator should be disaggregated further by frequency (one/few/many time(s)).

Harmful practices [1]

Female genital mutilation/cutting

The percentage of women (over the total number of women) subjected to female genital mutilation/cutting.

This indicator should be disaggregated further by age.

Early marriage

The percentage of women (over the total number of women) whose age at marriage is below 18 years

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[1] The proportion of women who are subjected to FGM can be measured through population-based surveys only in countries where the number of women subjected to FGM is not too small. If the numbers are too small, sample surveys are not the proper tools and other methods should be used. Data from national censuses could also be used for the indicators on early marriage.